THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1831. NO. 89.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE,
WILLIAM SAMPLE,
} Executors.

February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10, 1831.—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 11.—tf

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

May 10—tf

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county.

July 8—te

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Robert Smith, of Versailles township, are hereby notified to make payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against his estate, to present them for settlement without delay.

SAM'L GORMLY, Adm'r,
Cum testamento annexo.

July 5—5w

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

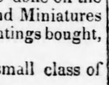
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnish, ed at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,



A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co. AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830—1y.

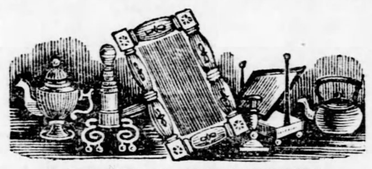
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.



LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.

April 5.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜
Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie, -	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia, - -	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes -	1	Michigan -	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada - - -	4
Canton - - -	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b. - - -	2	South Carolina -	3
Pottsville - - -	2	N. York, Con. R. Isl., Vermont, Mass., N. Hamp.	2
Greensburgh -	30		
Old Bk. Steub. -	25		
Maryland, -	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium.

GEORGE A GOOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.

May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Walter Fortune & Sons, Saddletree Manufacturers, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 26th day of April last. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Walter Fortune and James Fortune, who are duly authorised to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by the said firm.

WALTER FORTUNE,
JAMES FORTUNE,
LUKE FORTUNE,
JOHN FORTUNE.

The business will be carried on as usual, at the old stand, in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, by Walter Fortune and James Fortune, under the firm of WALTER FORTUNE & SON.

☞Two or three Journeymen Saddletree makers, and three or four Apprentices, wanted immediately. Apply to W. F. & SON.

May 12, 1831.—3mo

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

JOHN P. GEDDES, M. D.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in the different branches of the medical profession. He hopes that the experience acquired during eight years' *extensive* practice, may entitle him to a share of public confidence.

His office is in St. Clair street, next door to the Exchange building. July 12—tf

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

FOR SALE, ONE-HALF OF LOT No. 203 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing 80 feet front on Grant street, and 60 feet on Front street. For terms apply to JAMES THOMSON, corner of Front and Short streets. July 15—tf

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50	
do. do.	do. fine,	3 25 a 3 75	
do. do.	do. common,	2 25 a 3 00	
LETTER do.	do. hot press,	3 75 a 4 00	
do. do.	do. common,	2 50 a 3 25	
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,	2 37 a 5 25	
WRAPPING do.	Imperial, per ream,	2 75	
do. do.	Medium, do.	1 75	
do. do.	Crown, do.	1 12	
TEA PAPER,	Medium, do.	2 00	
do. do.	Crown, do.	1 50	
PASTEBOARDS, per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25	
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS, per lb.		25	
PAPER HANGINGS, per piece,		31½ a 75	
BORDERS,	do.	12½ a $2 50	

December 10, 1830.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING do,	Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do	Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50 to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,		lb. 20 to 22	cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

June 24, 1831—tf

WOOL,

Of all descriptions, received on consignment,
AND SOLD BY
J. & M. BROWN & M. D. LEWIS,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞Customary advances made.—June 28, 1831—8

NEW WORKS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, have lately received the following New Works:——*The Persian Adventurer;* being the sequel of "The Kuzzelbash;" by J. B. Frazer, Esq.——*Narrative of the War in Germany and France,* in 1813 and 1814. By Lieut. General C. H. Vane; being No. 1 of the Cabinet Library.——*Fragments of Voyages and Travels;* including anecdotes of a Naval Life. By Captain Basil Hall, R. N. July 19—2t

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
Vol. VII—No. V.

CONTENTS.—Use of salt water in steam boilers; Splicing a water wheel shaft; Reply to Mr. J. Shaw's observations on Lieut. Bell's patent. *Franklin Institute:* Minutes of twenty-ninth quarterly meeting, and Report; Minutes of monthly meeting. *American Patents:* List of American patents for January, 1830, with remarks by the editor. *Specifications:* For manufacturing ropes, Townsend & Durfee's; for revolving barrows, Rugg's; for stiffening hats and caps, Macomber's; for a conduit for canal locks, Clarke's; for tanning, Cogswell's; for distilling, Jenks's.—French ordinance on high pressure steam engines; Moll on the invention of telescopes; Porter on the sugar cane; Results of machinery; Herschell on the study of natural philosophy; Turner on the ores of manganese; Bent axles and dished wheels; Method of restoring the elasticity of feathers; Meteorological observations for April.

☞Subscriptions received by HOGAN & Co. corner of Front and Market streets. July 22

NEW MEDICAL WORK.—A Treatise on Indigestion; with observations on some painful complaints, originating in Indigestion, as Tic Doloreux, Nervous Disorders, &c. By Thomas J. Graham. With notes by an American Physician. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
July 19—4t No. 51 Market street.

MILLER'S ESSAY.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., Booksellers, corner of Front and Market streets, "An Essay on the Warrant, Nature, and Duties of the Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church." By Samuel Miller, D. D. Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. July 19, 1831.—2t

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, Nos. 2 and 3.
20 half bbls. do. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tenn. COTTON,
2000 do. LOGWOOD.

Pittsburgh, July 19—tf

WILLIAM WADE having become a partner in the business of M'Clurg & Pratt, their Foundry and Steam Engine Manufactory will, in future, be carried on under the firm of M'CLURG, PRATT, & WADE.

Their works are now in complete operation, and they are prepared to furnish, at short notice, *Iron Castings* of any description; *Steam Engines* of the latest and most approved models, and of any required power; *Sugar Mills* and *Kettles,* and *Machinery* of all kinds. They have constantly on hand a large assortment of STOVES, GRATES, and HOLLOW WARE: Also, of SPADES, SHOVELS, and HOES, of superior quality and variety of patterns.

Orders by mail, or left at their warehouse, in Wood street, near the Monongahela river, or at their foundry and steam mills, on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately above the aqueduct, will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

M'CLURG, PRATT & WADE.

Pittsburgh, July 22—3w

THE undersigned, appointed a sub-committee to transmit the proceeds collected by the different collecting committees for the sufferers by the late fire at Fayetteville, do REPORT, that they have Received from the West Ward, $221 25
" North do. 158 37
" South do. 165 50
$545 12

Which amount has been transmitted to the proper authority at Fayetteville to receive the same.—The committees from the East Ward, Allegheny Town, Northern Liberties, and Birmingham, not having met with us, we are not able to report their progress.

R. MILLER, Jr.
L. PETERSON,
Sub-Committee.

July 22, 1831.

NEW NOVEL.—Haverhill; or Memoirs of an Officer in the army of Wolfe—By James A. Jones, author of "Tales of an Indian Camp."—Just received by JOHN I KAY & CO.
July 22—2t Booksellers, 51 Market str't.

NEW JUVENILE WORKS.—*The First Book of History;* for Children and Youth—by the Author of Peter Parley's Tales; with sixty engravings and sixteen maps.——*The Adventures of a Yankee;* or the singular life of John Ledyard; with an account of his voyage round the World with the celebrated Captain Cooke—By a Yankee. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co., corner of Front and Market streets.

July 22, 1831.—2t

NEW NOVEL.—"*Haverhill; or, Memoirs of an Officer in the Army of Wolfe*—By James A. Jones, Author of 'Tales of an Indian Camp:' in two volumes, 12mo"—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets. July 22.—2t

DRUG AND MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the DRUG BUSINESS, under the firm of

HOLMES & KIDD.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock in trade of the late Dr. G. Dawson, which stock was in good order, and no doubt but the finest assortment in the city. A large addition will be added to the stock in a few days, as one of the partners has visited the eastern cities, and made purchases for cash: also made arrangements for regular supplies of fresh articles, viz: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries, &c., all of which they will warrant genuine.

Physicians, Country Merchants and others can be supplied on moderate terms, dealers in their line would do well to call and examine their stock. Special attention will still be paid to retail business: the best articles kept on hand for family use.

They feel assured from the knowledge of the business they have, and experience in the same, and the punctuality which they will pursue toward them that favor them with a call, that a sufficient share of public patronage will be awarded.

Special attention will be paid to packing goods, ordered from a distance.

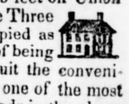
N. HOLMES & J. KIDD.

Agents for Dr. Dyott's Medicine, Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, La Mott's Cough Drops, and the Balm of Iberia, *Wood street, No.* 60.

July 22—w3mo.

Valuable Real Property FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, *on Thursday, the eighth day of September next,* on the premises, the LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Main and Union streets, in the town of Wheeling, lately owned by James M. Thompson, measuring 49 feet on Main, and 69 feet on Union street, whereon is erected a valuable Three Story Brick Building, now occupied as four separate stores, but capable of being converted into a less number to suit the convenience of the proprietor. This is one of the most central and desirable business stands in the place, and will always be certain to command good tenants and high rents, if the purchaser does not desire to occupy it himself. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale.

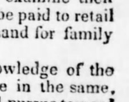


MARCUS WILSON,
S. A. WESTCOTT,
MORGAN NELSON,
Assignees of James M. Thompson.

Wheeling, July 13, 1831. [July 15.—w8t]

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (late the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.) situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Caully, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.



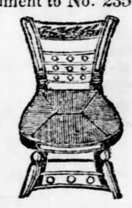
SAMUEL M'GREW.

July 19, 1831—3mow$3

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
CABINET MAKER,

TENDERS his thanks and acknowledgments for a liberal and extensive patronage, and respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed his establishment to No. 235 LIBERTY STREET, at the junction of Smithfield and Liberty streets, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and CHAIRS, made of good materials, in the best manner, and in the newest style.



☞All orders will be punctually attended to. W. A.

May 6, 1831—w3mo

LAW NOTICE.—The subscriber having this day formed an association with SAMUEL A. GILMORE, Esq. of Butler, will be enabled to transact, with promptness and accuracy, professional business in the counties of Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, and Mercer.

GEO. W. BUCHANAN.

July 8.—iwtf.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny Co. of January Term, 1831, No. 4.

OHIO W. REED, *vs.* HENRY S. REED and SARAH REED. } PARTITION.—And now, to wit July 12, 1831, on motion of W. W. Fetterman, attorney for the pl'ff, who refuses to take the property at the valuation, and John Bell, guardian of the defendants, appearing in open court, and also refusing to take the property at the valuation, the court order and direct that the Sheriff of Allegheny do expose the property to public sale, by vendue or outcry, on the second Monday (the 8th day) of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, and do then and there sell the same to the highest and best bidder, for the highest and best price that may be gotten for the same.

[Extract from the record.]

WM. M'CANDLESS, Pro.

In pursuance of the above order, I will proceed to sell, by public outcry, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 8th day of August next, the following described piece or parcel of ground, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, being a part of lot numbered 223 in Col. Woods' plan of said city; beginning ten feet from the north-west corner of said lots, and extending thence along Second street aforesaid twenty feet, thence on a line parallel with Wood street aforesaid fifty-seven feet; thence on a line parallel with said Second street, twenty feet; and thence by a straight line fifty-seven feet to the place of beginning, &c. with the appurtenances.

WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff.

July 22, 1831.—w3t

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes, Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia.* gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

NAT'AL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Senate—Col. JAMES JOHNSTON.

Assembly—HUGH DAVIS,
SAMUEL GORMLY,
FRANCIS C. FLANAGAN,

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

Senate—WILLIAM HAYS.

Assembly—DAVID GILLELAND,
FRANCIS KERNS,
JAMES HULTZ,
ANDREW BAYNE.

Sheriff—JOSEPH WELSH.

Commissioner—JAMES HILANDS.

Coroner—HUGH M'CLELLAND.

Auditor—JOHN RANKIN.

FOR SALE, a House and Lot of Ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on Fifth, between Wood and Market streets, now in the occupancy of John Morton. The Lot is 34 feet on Fifth street, and extends backwards 120 feet.

Also, a life lease of a piece of ground, and the buildings thereon, on Fifth, between Wood and Smithfield streets, adjoining property of Lightner & Kingsland, containing about 14 feet on Fifth street, and extending back 60 feet. Apply to the subscriber in Allegheny town, between Mr. Mowry's tannery and Mr. Park's brick house.

ALEX. M'FARLAND.

June 14, 1831.—Ttf

NOTICE—The connexion in business between Allison Owen and Alfred Hayden, in Cincinnati, under the firm of Owen & Hayden, was dissolved on the 29th ult., by the decease of Mr. Hayden. The undersigned will adjust all acc'ts of the firm, and continue the business as heretofore.

ALLISON OWEN.

ALLISON, OWEN, (late Owen & Hayden) will continue at the same stand, to transact *A GENERAL AGENCY and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm.

Cincinnati, July 12—w3mo

PACKARD & ESTEP, at their establishment in the Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, are prepared to furnish SHEET STEEL, suitable for cotton gins, in any quantity, on the most advantageous terms, either in the shape of sheets or in circles, (ground and polished,) as may best suit the wishes of manufacturers of cotton gins.

May 20—w3mo

HARDWARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. & J. PATTERSON, Jr. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that, in connexion with their Lock and Brass Foundry Establishment, they are now opening and intend keeping at their warehouse, No. 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they offer on accommodating terms.

N. B.—Patterns for Brass Castings, left at the store, will be promptly attended to.

April 19—wtA1

SHEEP FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on the 8th day of August next, at the Bassenheim Farm, near Harmony, Butler county, from 500 to 600 excellent

MERINO SHEEP.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Terms—One fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance within six months. July 8—w4t

WOOL!!

THE Subscriber, JOHN C. MURPHY, late of the firm of A. & J. Murphy, will pay the highest prices in Cash for any quantity of

WOOL,

washed before shearing or afterwards, delivered at his GROCERY AND WOOL STORE, in Liberty street, Pittsburgh. As he believes himself a competent judge of Wool, he thinks those who have mixed or fine lots will find it their interest to call, and get a price according to the grade.

JOHN C. MURPHY.

N. B. *Groceries and Liquors* can be had at the above house for a small advance on cost and carriage. May 31—w3mo

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER, MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23—wtf

POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN IN A MAD-HOUSE BY A CONVICT.

Glorious the sun in mid career;
Glorious the assembled fires appear;
Glorious the comet's train;

Glorious the trumpet and alarm;
Glorious the Almighty's stretched out arm;
Glorious the enraptur'd main;

Glorious the northern lights astream;
Glorious the song when God's the theme;
Glorious the thunder's roar;

Glorious hosannah from the den;
Glorious the Catholic amen;
Glorious the martyr's gore;

Glorious—more glorious is the crown
Of Him that brought salvation down,
By meekness call'd thy son.

Thou that stupendous truth believ'd,
And now the matchless deed's achiev'd,
Determin'd, dar'd, and done.

"A REVERIE."

Some days are filled with pleasure,
And some are fill'd with pain,
And though a different measure
Each mortal may obtain,
There's joy enough to speed us
Through life's short journey home,
And woe enough to lead us
To long for worlds to come.

Life bears such recollections,
Such changes on its wings—
Such beautiful affections,
Such black and baneful things,
That though fond hope would try it,
For *future* joy and pain,
Who that has hurried by it
Would try the past again? B.

Darwin, more than forty years ago, predicted the triumph of the steam-engine, in the following strains:—

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam, afar,
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or on wide waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air;—
Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above,
Shall wave their flattering kerchiefs as they move,
Or warrior bands alarm the gaping crowd.
And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sketch of M. Dieffenbach, the celebrated Surgeon.—M. Legallois, one of our colleagues, sent to Warsaw by the Polish Committee, has addressed to us from Berlin the following letter, replete with amusing anecdotes of one of the most remarkable surgeons of the day:—"A promise is a debt, and I proceed to discharge it. I have arrived in Berlin, and write you forthwith. I have seen Germany and Dieffenbach, but you'll allow, I shall say nothing of the country, but enough of the surgeon. Then what is Dieffenbach? Why, neither more nor less than a man of genius; a soldier at first, then a divine, and finally a physician; he is now chief surgeon to La Charite, and holds the first rank among German practitioners. Imagine a man about thirty-five, and of middle height, full of fire and animation; polite in his dress, benevolent in his manners; and such is Dieffenbach. We have spent two delicious evenings with him, and while we sipped our tea, surrounded by the clouds of the hospitable calumet, he sought to initiate us into the mysteries of his practice, which may be defined a practical physiology. He showed us at La Charite, several noses of his manufacture, and, on the faith of a Frenchman, I have seldom seen any so beautiful. Dieffenbach matches all tastes and caprices, and whether you wish for an aquiline, a cocked, or a needle nose, he will serve you to any pattern. He commences his process by cutting away a liberal slip from the forehead, and if this be too small, he snips from the scalp, fearless of the future growth of hair in the middle of the physiognomy. Physiology first taught him what practice has since established—that our tissues change their living actions when their relations are altered; and thus in every case in which he supplied a nose from the scalp, he has found the bulbs of the hair to become atrophied, and the hair itself to fall off. At first he does not trouble himself about the shape of his noses; he makes two long and deep incisions, not on a level with the former alæ nasi, but between the nose and the cheek. If any traces remain of the former nose, he husbands them carefully, and uses them in his new construction. He does not place the layer of the skin in relief, as we do in France, but he lays it simply flat, and relies on the natural retraction of the parts, and on the assistance of the cicatrization (the effects of which he has minutely calculated on) for the elevation and shaping of the organ. His septum is three times as large as the French, but when reduced by suppuration and gangrene, it is just *comme il faut*. He does not apply the septum either to the upper lip, by a superficial paring, but he implants it deeply into the lip by an incision which penetrates through to the alveolary border. When the efforts of nature have partly elevated the nose, then Dieffenbach finishes the job, and communicates any desired form, by practising small incisions with a cataract knife, whenever retraction is desirable, and thus a perfectly symmetrical pair of alæ are obtained. *Naturæ medicus minister* is, in a word, his device, and in obeying its modest suggestions, he has attained a pitch of rhinoplastic perfection infinitely beyond any thing in Paris.—His noses are neither potatoes nor pumpkins, but noses as regular as if they had issued from the mistress hand of Nature herself. M. Dieffenbach brought us to La Charite, where we were surprised, especially at the extreme simplicity of the dressings. The diseased limbs are not laden with bandages and compresses, as with us: a slip of lint, retained in its place by a roller and dyachylon, constitutes the ordinary apparatus for wounds and ulcers. The plan appears to us both useful to the patient and expeditious to the surgeon. Fractured limbs are, in the second stage, shut up in plaster of Paris, allowed to set round them. At an earlier period he employs, with much success, the hanging shelf or support so much extolled by Cara Mayor and others. I shall say but one word about his surgical arsenal. Convinced that the essential part of a sharp instrument is that it should cut properly, he has considerably curtailed the several other attributes of his set. His bistouries resemble little cataract knives: his amputating saw is no larger than the small saw of our dissecting cases. As to the rest of his materials, it would all fit in his pocket, as it is said of Berzelius, that his laboratory could be contained in a sugar bowl."—*Gazette Medicale.*

Comparative Advantages of Lithotrity over Lithotomy.—(From a communication by M. Clever, a French surgeon, who had undergone the former to Mr. Costello.)—The mere preparatory steps for the performance of Lithotomy are awful, and excite terror in the mind of the patient. This unfavorable disposition of the mind, when it does not add to the chances of a fatal termination, too frequently predisposes to serious consequences.—He who has to submit to be cut, sees himself bound hand and foot, and fixed in the most inconvenient position. The impossibility in which he is thus placed of his hoping for the least condescension to his cries, gives the complement to his terrors, and presages the tortures in store for him, by a painful feeling of suffocation. For though the instruments are carefully kept out of sight, he knows that deep incisions are to be made, that instruments are to be passed through a large wound, the dangers of which are exaggerated by his fears. In lithotrity, on the contrary, every thing tends to reassure him, he sees the instrument, the innocuity of its mode of action is explained to him, the idea of a speedy deliverance supports his drooping courage, and he places himself with perfect tranquillity in the proper position, persuaded that he shall enjoy perfect liberty of his limbs, and that the operator has the power of suspending his labors at the mere mention of the pain his manœuvres may occasion. In lithotomy the duration of the operation may be very long, despite of the talent of an expert operator; parts essential to life will be occasionally injured; the introduction of the fingers or of the instruments necessary for the extraction of the stone, create the most excruciating pain. In most cases, great obstacles prevent the stone being seized in the position desired; but when the stone is large, and there is a disproportion between its size and the diameter of the aperture through which it is to be extracted, what fatal laceration must be resorted to! If the calculi be numerous, how fatiguing the operation is for the surgeon, and, *a fortiori*, how excessively terrible to the poor patient! Lithotrity regulates the periods of its application according to the wishes of the patient, and may be adjourned at pleasure. True it is that its application is not exempt from pain, but how trifling is this pain compared with the cruel laceration of the lithotome; how infinitely trifling compared to the mortal anguish the unhappy sufferer must endure under the destructive efforts of the blood-stained hands which belabor him! It would be superfluous to defend the lithotritic method against the reproaches which have been wrongfully addressed to it: a careful examination of the instruments, and the repeated application of them in my presence, have convinced me that it is exempt from all dangerous consequences; but it is not so in the cutting operation." (Here Mr. Clever enters into the consideration of the dangers of lithotomy.)

Taxes in England.—The existing system in England, it has been said, lays—

"Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, and taste; taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion: taxes on every thing on the earth and the waters under the earth; on every thing that comes from abroad, or that is grown at home; taxes the raw material; taxes on every value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetites, and the drug that restores him to health; on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride; at bed or at board, couchant or levant, we must pay.—The school boy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road, and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid 7 per cent. into a spoon which has paid 15 per cent., then throws himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent., makes his will on an 8*l.* stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid 100*l.* for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers, to be taxed no more."

WOMAN—THE CONTRAST.

AN EXTRACT.

In the codes of modern infidelity and licentiousness, as well as among uncivilized nations, woman is exhibited as the mere servile instrument of convenience or pleasure. In the volume of Revelation she is represented as the equal, the companion, and the helpmate of man. In the language of the wordly taste, a fine woman is one who is distinguished for her personal charms, and polite accomplishments. In the language of Scripture, she is the enlightened and virtuous mistress of a family, and the useful member of society.—The woman who is formed on the principles of the world, finds no enjoyment but in the circles of affluence, gaiety and fashion. The woman who is formed on the principles of the Bible, goeth about doing good: she visiteth the fatherless and widows in their affliction: she stretcheth forth her hands to the poor, yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy. The one dresses with elegance and shines in the dance. The other "*opens her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness*, and her most valued adorning is not *gold, or pearl, or costly array; but good works, and the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.*" The hours of one are divided between routes and assembles and visiting theatres and cards; the other *looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness.* "The business of one is pleasure, and the pleasure of the other is business. The one is admired abroad; the other is beloved and honored at home." "Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her. Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain: but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The length of passage from New Orleans to Louisville has been shortened about 42 miles, by cutting off two bends in the Mississippi river.—The first at the bend into which Red river empties itself. The distance around that bend was 18 miles. On the 14th of January last, Captain Shreve, the superintendent for improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, commenced making an excavation across the neck of land, at the narrowest point. The object was effected by cutting a canal 17 feet wide by 22 feet deep, after felling all the timber in the vicinity. The water was let through the canal about the 28th of January, 14 days after the commencement of the work. In two days the water had excavated a channel to such an extent, that the steam boat Belvidere passed up through it. On the same day the United States steamer Heliopolis passed up the same channel. Since that time the steam boats have all passed through the same cut up and down. In five days it was the main channel of the river, being about half a mile in width, and of equal depth with the other parts of the river. The excavation was made by the steam snag boat Heliopolis, in an unexampled and expeditious manner. By laying the boat-head on the shore, two scrapers of large size were worked by lines from four windlasses on the main shaft of the boat.—Two lines to each scraper, one a six inch line, to haul the scraper into the bow of the boat, the other, a three and a half inch line, passed through the leading block on the shore, as far out as was necessary, and fastened to the back end of the scraper, to draw it out. In this manner, the scrapers were kept in continual operation; loaded and unloaded by their own motion, attended by two men each, moving the earth out and throwing it into the river, where it was washed away at the rate of at least a ton weight per minute.

The other bend, 200 miles above Natchez, which has been cut off, is not so perfect a navigation. The distance around is 24 miles. The channel has been formed by cutting a small ditch thro' two years ago. Last fall the timber was cut off the banks. Six or eight steam boats have passed up through it. It is believed that it will wash this year to such extent that it will be the main channel of the river next year. The saving to the navigation will be equally as great as that at Red river.

It will gratify the friends of internal improvement, and of the prosperity of Baltimore, to learn, that the work on every part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Ellicott's Mills and the Point of Rocks, is now progressing with great energy, and as rapidly as is consistent with its faithful execution. The unpleasant disturbance which occurred on the third division has caused much less injury than was at first contemplated, and will not delay the completion of the tract of rails which was in course of construction on that division more than a month. The lateral road to Frederick is also progressing rapidly, and will probably be fit for travel by the middle of November. From all information that we have obtained, and it is from authentic sources, we have still full grounds for belief, that the intercourse between Baltimore and Frederick by the Railroad will be opened before the end of the present year, as has been long contemplated.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Near Columbus, in Georgia, a rattle snake was lately killed, measuring ten feet eight inches in length, and twenty-one inches in circumference.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The July number of the North American Review, just published, contains an article of 25 pages on the North Eastern Boundary. We make the following extracts:—

"And what, after all, is the wrong which is done us by the decision? We conceive that we have a clearly demonstrable title to the whole country claimed by us. Our claim, however, is questioned, and an adverse claim asserted by Great Britain, with as much pertinacity as we can exhibit in defence of our own. We have agreed to submit to arbitration on this question of conflicting claims. We cannot, therefore, assume the ground that our title is unquestionable, and if we could, we must do it at the hazard of those lamentable consequences which may always result from angry national controversies. Less than a third part of this disputed territory has been awarded to the adverse claimant. It is a part which from its local situation is peculiarly desirable to him, and for the same reason, as well as from its extremely northern position, least valuable to us. By the same act which takes from us this portion of disputed territory, we obtain an undisputed title to another portion, of more than twice the extent, more favorably situated and of greater intrinsic value. What is more, we get rid of a most exasperating controversy between the State most directly interested and the adjoining province, and between our own Government and the nation with whom it is of the greatest importance that we should remain at peace.—Under these circumstances, we conceive that we are bound in courtesy to a sovereign who has endeavored to render us a service, in the discharge of a difficult office of friendship, by a regard to the honor of the nation, which should make us punctilious in the performance of engagements even under circumstances which might strictly release us from the obligation, and by sound policy, which should lead us to avoid occasions of controversy with other nations at some sacrifice of our strict rights, to accept the award which has been made by the King of the Netherlands, and to carry it into immediate execution."

This course appears to be the more reasonable, as on another branch of the decision, which we have yet to notice, a reservation is made in our favor, in a manner equally incompatible with the terms of the submission, and it is extremely difficult to imagine how these questions of controversy are to be settled, unless on some terms of compromise, in which each party shall yield something of what it conceives to be its just claims, to the spirit of conciltation."

"The fortification thus reserved to us, at Rouse's Point, was erected by our Government on the western bank of lake Champlain, soon after the date of the treaty of Ghent. It was intended to be a work competent to withstand a siege, and to mount about three hundred cannon. It is situated between the old boundary line and the ascertained forty-fifth degree of latitude. The reservation of a *kilometre*, which is equal to about two hundred rods, will probably extend our frontier at that point to the old boundary. It will be observed, that the decision which makes this reservation, is of precisely the same character, as that part of the award on the first branch of the question submitted, which substitutes the channel of the river St. John for the highlands described in the treaty, as the north-eastern boundary. The only question in relation to this part of the boundary, to be decided under the treaty of Ghent, and the convention of 1827, was to determine by practical observations and surveys the precise points through which the forty-fifth parallel of latitude actually passes, and to mark the line as the boundary designated by the treaty of 1783. No authority is given to make any reservation or exception from the results of a line to be so drawn. The reason assigned by the arbitrator for making this exception, would be a good one, if the parties had not agreed to abide by another principle in settling the question, and the same reason would have applied with equal force to the whole line. Our own Government must of course be satisfied with the reservation in our favor, and the British Government should accede to it, on the same principle, on which we have argued, that we ought to accept the decision on the other question. In one case a tract of land important to the British provinces, as affording the means of easy communication between them, is awarded to Great Britain; in the other, a fort built by our own Government, at a very great expense, on land which is found to be within the British boundary, is restored to us by this decision. It is not material whether the advantage gained on one part is an exact equivalent for what is gained by the other. It is sufficient that each party makes a valuable acquisition under the award, and that what is lost by each is of little moment, compared with the disadvantage of holding it by a disputed title, and with the mischiefs of a long protracted controversy. The objection, that the sacrifice which is made in the loss of territory falls upon one State, while the advantage gained accrues to another, or to the Government of the Union, would be easily removed, by granting, as an indemnity to the State suffering the injury, the value of the possession acquired. The value of the territory lost by Maine, as a saleable property, although it may have for the most part a good soil, cannot be very great, and the right of jurisdiction over so remote a tract of territory, enclosed between two foreign provinces, and inhabited only by a small number of half-civilized people, speaking a foreign language, who have settled upon it, without authority from either Government, must be still less."

A "Splendid Retiracy."—If the suggestion contained in the following paragraph have as much foundation as we suppose it to have, the Western Editor was not so much out, when he said that the late Secretary of State's "retiracy" was a "splendid" one. Two outfits, a year's salary, and perhaps an in-fit, are no contemptible indemnity for the voluntary retirement, (if it was such,) from the head of one of the Departments of the Government.—*Nat. Intel.*

The French Claims.—Later accounts have been received from France. It is now said that, the Government offers the Claimants $3,000,000.—We think this compensation is not adequate to their just demands. It is also said, that a final effort will be made by our Government for the adjustment of the claims; and that Mr. Van Buren may *go over* to Paris, with powers plenipotentiary. This *on dit*, it is to be understood, is neither from Washington nor the State of New York; nor from any official source. The reader will please, therefore, to take it for what it is worth. The Claimants in most of our cities are said to have given the President a *carte blanche* for the adjustment of their demands. It is sincerely hoped, for the sake of both countries, that an arrangement may be made, which may prove honorable to France, and satisfactory to the United States. But there are unexpected difficulties in the case, which will require no little perseverance, coolness, and judgment, on the part of our negotiators, and no little conciliatory spirit on both sides, ultimately to remove.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The manner in which the Government press is now conducted is very disreputable to the Administration. It has been "improved" from bad to worse. We most sincerely hope that the Secretary of State does not send any of the copies of this paper to our foreign Ministers, &c. It is enough to degrade the character of the country wherever it goes, abroad: at home, it is better understood.—But what *can foreigners* conceive of the dignity and intelligence of the People and Government of the United States, when the preferred organ of the Government comes out every day loaded with scurrility and personality?—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

We have often mentioned the utility of the Chloride of Lime in various ways. A few days since, we made an experiment with it in our office, which may be found convenient to others as well as ourselves. We had occasion to have several desks, book cases, and other pieces of office furniture painted with a strong green paint. The smell from the paint being very disagreeable, we sprinkled a solution of the Chloride about the floor of the room, and in less than ten minutes, the unpleasantness of the smell arising from the paint was almost entirely removed, and has not any time since been uncomfortable.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

From the National Gazette.

The subjoined letter from Mr. Madison to C. J. Ingersoll, Esq. has been sent us for publication:

Montpelier, June 25, 1831.

DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter of the 18th inst. The few lines which answered your former one of the 21st of January last, were written in haste and in bad health; but they expressed, though without the attention in some respects due to the occasion, a dissent from the views of the President, as to a Bank of the United States and a substitute for it, to which I cannot but adhere. The objections to the latter have appeared to me to preponderate greatly over the advantages expected from it, and the constitutionality of the former I still regard as sustained by the considerations to which I yielded in giving my assent to the existing Bank.

The charge of inconsistency between my objection to the constitutionality of such a bank in 1791, and my assent in 1817, turns on the question, how far legislative precedents, expounding the constitution, ought to guide succeeding legislatures, and to overrule individual opinions.

Some obscurity has been thrown over the question, by confounding it with the respect due from one legislature to laws passed by preceding legislatures. But the two cases are essentially different. A constitution being derived from a superior authority, is to be expounded and obeyed, not controlled or varied, by the subordinate authority of a legislature. A law, on the other hand, resting on no higher authority than that possessed by every successive legislature, its expediency, as well as its meaning, is within the scope of the latter.

The case in question has its true analogy in the obligation arising from judicial expositions of the law on succeeding Judges; the constitution being a law to the legislator, as the law is a rule of decision to the Judge.

And why are judicial precedents, when formed on due discussion and consideration, and deliberately sanctioned by reviews and repetitions, regarded as of binding influence, or rather of authoritative force, in settling the meaning of a law? It must be answered, 1st, because it is a reasonable and established axiom, that the good of society requires that the rules of conduct of its members should be certain and known, which would not be the case if any Judge, disregarding the decisions of his predecessors, should vary the rule of law according to his individual interpretation of it. Misera est servitus ubi jus est aut vagum aut incognitum. 2d, because an exposition of the law publicly made, and repeatedly confirmed by the constituted authority, carries with it, by fair ibference, the sanction of those who, having made the law through their legislative organ, appear, under such circumstances, to have determined its meaning through their judiciary organ.

Can it be of less consequence that the meaning of a constitution should be fixed and known, than that the meaning of a law should be so? Can indeed a law be fixed, in its meaning and operation, unless the constitution be so? On the contrary, if a particular legislature, differing in the construction of the constitution, from a series of preceding constructions, proceed to act on that difference, they not only introduce uncertainty and instability in the constitution, but in the laws themselves; inasmuch as all laws preceding the new construction and inconsistent with it, are not only annulled for the future, but virtually pronounced nullities from the beginning.

But it is said that the legislator having sworn to support the constitution, must support it in his own construction of it, however different from that put upon it by his predecessors, or whatever be the consequences of the construction. And is not the Judge under the same oath to support the law?—Yet has it ever been supposed that he was required, or at liberty to disregard all precedents, however solemnly repeated and regularly observed: and by giving effect to his own abstract and individual opinions, to disturb the established course of practice in the business of the community? Has the wisest and most conscientious Judge ever scrupled to acquiesce in decisions in which he has been overruled by the matured opinions of the majority of his colleagues; and subsequently to conform himself thereto, as to authoritative expositions of the law? And is it not reasonable that the same view of the official oath should be taken by a legislator, acting under the constitution, which is his guide, as is taken by a Judge, acting under the law, which is his?

There is in fact and in common understanding, a necessity of regarding a course of practice, as above characterised, in the light of a legal rule of interpreting a law; and there is a like necessity of considering it a constitutional rule of interpreting a constitution.

That there may be extraordinary and peculiar circumstances controlling the rule in both cases, may be admitted; but with such exceptions, the rule will force itself on the practical judgment of the most ardent theorist. He will find it impossible to adhere to, and act officially upon, his solitary opinions as to the meaning of the law or constitution, in opposition to a construction reduced to practice, during a reasonable period of time; more especially where no prospect existed of a change of construction by the public or its agents. And if a reasonable period of time, marked with the usual sanctions, would not bar the individual prerogative, there could be no limitation to its exercise, although the danger of error must increase with the increasing oblivion of explanatory circumstances, and with the continual changes in the import of words and phrases.

Let it then be left to the decision of every intelligent and candid Judge, which, on the whole, is most to be relied on for the true and safe construction of a constitution, that which has the uniform sanction of successive legislative bodies through a period of years, and under the varied ascendancy of parties; or that which depends upon the opinions of every new legislature, heated as it may be by the spirit of party, eager in the pursuit of some favorite object, or led astray by the eloquence and address of popular statesmen, themselves, perhaps, under the influence of the same misleading causes.

It was in conformity with the view here taken, of the respect due to deliberate and reiterated precedents, that the Bank of the United States, though on the original question held to be unconstitutional, received the Executive signature in the year 1817.

The act originally establishing a Bank had undergone ample discussion in its passage through the several branches of the government. It had been carried into execution throughout a period of twenty years with annual legislative recognition; in one instance, indeed, with a positive ramification of it into a new state; and with the entire acquiescence of all the local authorities, as well as of the nation at large; to all of which may be added, a decreasing prospect of any change in the public opinion adverse to the constitutionality of such an institution. A veto from the Executive under these circumstances, with an admission of the expediency and almost necessity of the measure, would have been a defiance of all the obligations derived from a course of precedents amounting to the requisite evidence of the national judgment and intention.

It has been contended that the authority of precedents was in that case invalidated by the consideration that they proved only a respect for the stipulated duration of the Bank, with a toleration of it until the law should expire, and by the casting vote given in the Senate by the Vice President in the year 1811, against a bill for establishing a National Bank, the vote being expressly given on the ground of unconstitutionality. But if the law itself was unconstitutional, the stipulation was void, and could not be constitutionally fulfilled or tolerated. And as to the negative of the Senate by the casting vote of the presiding officer, it is a fact, well understood at the time, that it resulted not from an equality of opinions in that assembly on the power of Congress to establish a Bank, but from a junction of those who admitted the power, but disapproved the plan, with those who denied the power. On a simple question of constitutionality, there was a decided majority in favor of it.

JAMES MADISON.

MR. INGERSOLL.

Mr. Niles, the veteran editor of the Weekly Register, in copying the letter of Mr. Madison to Mr. Ingersoll, makes the following remarks:

"Mr. Madison's letter concerning the Bank of the United States, must go far, indeed, to correct the judgment of those who have sincerely believed in the unconstitutionality of that institution. It was after this manner, but with much less power, that we have often reasoned with ourselves for several years past—and by so doing, had nearly retired from those opinions which we formerly entertained on that subject. But when guided by the *father of the Constitution*—one of the ablest and best men, too, that ever lived, we have no hesitation in saying, frankly and openly, that we now have no doubt as to the *constitutionality* of the Bank of the United States; and that the question of rechartering it should be decided according to the *expediency* of the proceeding—as presented when the time to act upon the matter shall arrive."

MR. INGHAM AND THE PRESIDENT.

NEW HOPE, July 15, 1831.

To the Editors of the American Sentinel:

Gentlemen—I have observed an article in the Globe of the 11th inst. containing a labored attempt to show that I was on the look out for "some offence" from the President. Among other remarks in support of that assumption, a note addressed by the President to me is given as evidence of it. I think it proper, under these circumstances, to communicate, through your paper, to the public, the entire correspondence between the President and myself on the subject referred to in this note; on which I deem it unnecessary to make any other comment than to remark, that in all the various notes received by me from the President antecedent to that time, he had uniformly addressed me as "the Secretary of the Treasury." The change could not therefore fail to attract my notice, and the public will judge from the President's note of the 6th inst. whether it does not appear more probable, that he intended to designate me as standing in a new relation to the government, than that my note to him of the 7th inst. proceeded from a disposition to "look out for offence."

A correspondence between Mr. Barry and myself is referred to in the Globe for the same purpose. I will furnish you copies of that, from which the public will be able to judge of its character. I am, very respectfully your obedient servant.

S. D. INGHAM.

The President with his respects to Mr. Ingham, *Acting Secretary of the Treasury*, and informs him that he has been notified by the Mayor of the city of Washington, that the Canal Commissioners are to have a meeting to-day, at which they desire the United States to be represented. The President requests to be informed whether it will be convenient for Mr. Ingham to attend the proposed meeting, and if not convenient, whether it would not be advisable to authorise some person to attend as the representative of the United States.

Monday, June 6th, 1831.

Addressed on the back, "Mr. S. D. Ingham, *Acting Secretary of the Treasury.*"

The President of the United States.

Sir—On my return this evening from an excursion to Annapolis, I found on my table a note from you on business, in which I am designated as the "Acting Secretary of the Treasury." As I have received no "acting appointment," this suggests a form and tenure of office, as I apprehend, wholly unknown to the laws, and having been adopted for the first time on this occasion, it indicates a new official relation, which deeming to be illegal, I cannot consent to make myself responsible for, by continuing to perform the duties of the Treasury Department under that character.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. D. INGHAM.

Washington, June 7th, 1831.

The President with his respects to Mr. Ingham, acknowledges the receipt of his note of the 7th inst. which he has this moment received. Its contents he has read with surprise. Surely at no time has he in any way intended the slightest indignity, or any thing that would wear such an appearance, to any gentleman, who has been connected with him in the government. It ought not nor cannot be conceived that a note hastily written, addressed "acting" when it should have been Secretary of the Treasury, should be considered an indignity offered, or could diminish or alter the authority under which he was transacting the duties of the department. "*The President in justice to himself can only add that it was not intended to alter them.*

June 8th, 1831.

* The concluding sentence in italics, appears to have been omitted in the copy furnished to the Globe.

The President of the U. S.

Sir—Your note of last evening removes the difficulty which had arisen in my mind from that of Monday. The duties of the office will be attended to as usual, until the weights and measures shall be so arranged that the work can progress without embarrassment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. D. INGHAM.

June 9th, 1831.

The Washington Globe contains a desertation on Government and its abuses. We are glad to perceive that the writer's sentiments respecting the illusions of military fame are sound and candid. He laments that the world admires the master-spirits of the storms of war, but feels much less interest in the peaceful ruler who seeks only to make his people happy. We may hope that the American nation will not again be so far influenced by gratitude and admiration for military exploits, as to allow them to be the motive of their choice of a Chief Magistrate. The incompetency of favorites, for high offices, is one of the greatest political abuses or evils. A friend of Socrates interrogated him thus—"Whether Themistocles had been much benefitted by conversing with philosophers; or whether it was not chiefly the strength est his own natural talents which had raised him so far above the rest of his fellow-citizens, as made them turn their eyes towards him, when the state stood in need of a person of uncommon ability." The Philosopher made answer—"It was monstrous folly for any one to imagine, that whilst the knowledge of the very lowest mechanic art was not to be obtained without a master, the *science* of governing the republic, which required for the *right* discharge of it all that human prudence could perform, was to be had by *intuition*. The ignorant and unprepared candidate for office would be not unlike the man who should tell the people—'It is true, gentlemen, I have not made physic my study; I have not sought instruction from any one: I have not the reputation of being versed in the science; but, gentlemen, be so kind as to choose me your physician; and I will gain knowledge by making experiments upon *you*.'"—*Nat. Gazette.*

Vindication of New England.—What is New England, that she should be made a perpetual mark for the obloquy of children, fools, and demagogues? Ay—what *is* she? Her deeds of daring will tell. It was upon *her* plains, that the first appeal in the Revolutionary war was made to the God of Battles. It was *she*, that first poured out her blood as an oblation to Liberty. It was *she* that first breasted the iron storm of death; and when the lurid folds of the cloud were rended, it was *she* that caught the descending flash on her sword, and averted it from her country's bosom. When those, who now scandalise her character, "existed but in the wide abyss of futurity," or at best, were "muling and puking in their nurses' arms," *she* was paving, even with the hearts of her noblest sons, the pathway of a nation to the high and glorious temple of independence. In the recent struggle with the mightiest power of the old world, she nobly sustained her revolutionary fame. At one period, a thick gloom began to settle around us; but, suddenly, a light burst thro' it—a light blazing from the waters of the Atlantic, and lighted up the hardy mariners of New England. There was not a single rood of the ocean, or of the great lakes, that did not hear

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1831.

The United States Gazette says, "We have the *protocol* of the *original* friends of General Jackson, stating the reasons why they cannot support him for a second term."

In the last Mercury we find the following truly amusing sentence:

"That Mr. Hays grossly misrepresented his constituents is undoubted; for, if we add the *friends of Wilkins and Stevenson, who were both members of the same party*, together, two thirds of the district were opposed to Denny."

The friends of Wilkins and Stevenson members of the same party!! If they are so, they acted a very unkind part to the Canal Commissioner, when they rode Wilkins rough shod over him in 1828.—They had a strange way of showing their friendship, when they broke Mr. Stevenson down, for ever and for aye, by giving Wilkins a handsome majority over him.

We should like to know the precise date of this union of the friends of Wilkins and Stevenson. Did it take place before they were the *only* and *opposing* candidates for Congress? Did it take place before the election which placed Wilkins in that lofty eminence which has probably secured to him a nomination as the Jackson candidate for the Vice Presidency, and which consigned Mr. Stevenson to obscurity? We would thank the editor of the Mercury for the precise date of this extraordinary league between the friends of our county Ebony and Topaz.

Perhaps, however, the union took place after the election of 1828. How then did it happen that Mr. Denny, in December, 1829, received a still larger majority over Mr. Stevenson?—The Mercury says, "two thirds of the district were opposed to Mr. Denny." How then did it happen that he had a majority of twelve or fifteen hundred votes over Mr. Stevenson? If two thirds of the district were opposed to Mr. Denny, how did it happen that he received, last fall, *fifteen hundred* votes more than Gilmore, one of the *real* Jackson candidates, and *twenty-two hundred* more than Stewart, he other Jackson candidate? Really the yeomanry of our district have a strange way of showing their opposition. They gave Denny a larger majority over Stevenson than Wilkins had, by more than *one thousand* votes, and in 1830, fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred votes more than any other candidate. "Two thirds of the district," says the Mercury, "are opposed to Mr. Denny," and just about two thirds of the voters voted for him. We are exceedingly anxious to know when this treaty of amity and *commerce* took place between the friends of Stevenson and Wilkins.—How was it produced? Was it made after it was discovered that all the management of Stevenson's friends could not raise him more than 31 votes in the legislature—just as many as Mr. Denny received? We incline to think so. We believe now, and we have long since expressed the opinion, that all parties are satisfied with the election of William Wilkins. The friends of Mr. Denny, we know, are pleased, those two gentleman having never been in opposition to each other. The *former* friends of Stevenson are *resigned* to the result. They have never been bound to him by any tie of friendship: they adhered to him while he was likely to be in the ascendant; but they are worshippers of a *rising*, not a *setting* sun. Mr. Lynch, to be sure, says that Mr. Stevenson is more popular in the county than Mr. Buchanan. This we believe to be true, but it is very equivocal praise: to our knowledge, the latter gentleman has but *one* supporter in the county, viz: his brother; and we know that the canal commissioner has one *friend*—the canal superintendent.

NULLIFICATION.—All parties in Pennsylvania now unite in denouncing and stigmatizing the *nullifiers* of the south: they are ranked with or next to the traitors or tories of the revolution. It would therefore be really a singular circumstance, if a portion of the legislature of Pennsylvania should *in effect nullify* a most important provision of the constitution of the state, and yet, at a subsequent election, one of the members should receive the approbation of his constituents, without making the slightest explanation of his conduct—nay, not only without explanation, but in a case where, when he is called upon in a respectful manner to give his constituents an explanation, he attempts to turn the call into ridicule. Surely, in this republican government, every representative is in duty bound to give the reasons for his conduct, especially where that conduct has aided to trench upon one of the most valuable rights secured by the constitution. Indeed, the representative who refuses to give an explanation of his reasons for his vote in such a case, must have a deep consciousness of unworthy motives. Yet precisely such is the present conduct of Mr. Craft, under precisely such circumstances.—The 20th Section of the 19th Article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania is in the following words:

"SECTION XX. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together, for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other *proper purposes*, by petition, address, or remonstrance."

On the 6th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 20th of January last, eight different memorials, signed by many thousand citizens of our commonwealth, were presented. On the 29th of January, it was moved that these memorials be referred to a select committee. Another motion was then made, that the motion be *indefinitely postponed*—that is, in effect, *rejected*. For this motion, which amounted to *nullification* of the right of the people of this state to petition, Mr. Craft voted, and it was carried; and now he obstinately refuses to give any explanation of the reasons for his vote—indeed, not only refuses to respond to the call, but attempts to turn it into ridicule. Will the yeomanry of this district tolerate such conduct?—We will see.

REASONS UPON COMPULSION.—As a *mere matter of policy*, Mr. Craft is perhaps right in refusing to give any explanation of his vote against granting citizens of this commonwealth a hearing. That vote was so glaringly wrong, that no plausible excuse could be given for it, and Mr. Craft has probably wisely determined to "say nothing where he had nothing to say." More than two hundred years ago, Shakespeare gave us an amusing account of a man who, being cornered, as Mr. Craft now is, and having no hole by which to escape, drew himself within his shell, like a turtle, and *magnanimously* determined to give no "reasons upon compulsion."—We will take the liberty to introduce honest Jack Falstaff to our readers, to show the remarkable coincidence between the conduct of that worthy and of our would-be senator:—

"*Falstaff.* But, as the devil would have it, three misbegotten knaves, *in Kendal green*, came at my back, and let drive at me;—*for it was so dark*, Hal, that thou could'st not see thy hand.

Prince Henry. These lies are like the father that begets them; gross as a mountain, open, palpable. Why, thou clay-brained guts; thou knotty-pated fool; thou whoreson, obscene, greasy, tallow-keech—

Fal. What, art thou mad? art thou mad? is not the truth the truth?

P. Henry. Why, how could'st thou know these men in Kendal green, when it was so dark thou could'st not see thy hand? come, tell us your reason; What sayest thou to this?

Poins. Come, your reason, Jack, your reason.

Fal. What, upon compulsion? No; were I at the strappado, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. Give you a reason on compulsion! If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion, I."

The following is the statement of the estimated length of the proposed Railroad from Pittsburgh to the Ohio Canal, its probable cost, and the amount of freight and travel upon it, which was submitted to the meeting on the 19th and 20th instant, and referred to in our last paper:

The estimated length of the road from this city, passing through Beaver, Pa. to the mouth of the Little Beaver river, up that river to New Lisbon, thence, passing through Canton, to the town of Massillon, on the Ohio canal, including the necessary windings for a railway, is 125 miles. Probable cost of the road, $18,000 per mile: for the construction of the proposed improvement, a capital of $2,250,000 would therefore be required.

The following estimate of freight and travel is considered, by gentlemen of experience and observation, to be at least 25 per cent. below the amount which may be reasonably expected to pass on the road, if constructed. It should be observed that no estimate is here made of the two important articles of gypsum and lumber. Respecting the first of these articles, it may be observed, that during the last year there were sold in the town of Massillon over 200 tons; six years since, there were not 5 tons used or sold in the vicinity of that place. From the universally acknowledged utility of this article to farmers, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it will become an important article of trade, should this road be completed. The amount that would probably be sold in this city would not fall short of 100 tons per month, and the consumption would increase as our farmers became accustomed to its use.

Large quantities of pine boards, shingles, &c. are at present taken from this place in boats to Zanesville, O., and by wagons to that section of the state of Ohio through which the road would pass. These articles would of course also pass on the railway. It is difficult to ascertain their amount, but they would undoubtedly be important items of transportation.

The trade between this place and Zanesville is also not taken into account in the following calculation. The bulk of it, however, would unquestionably take the route of the railroad and canal, in preference to the present tedious and dangerous route of the rivers.

It will be perceived that it is estimated that all the produce which is now transported via Lake Erie and the New York canal to the city of New York, would take the railroad, and go by our own canal and railroad over the mountains to Philadelphia. This calculation will appear well founded, when it is considered that by the proposed route produce would be in our eastern markets from four to six weeks earlier in the spring, the most important season of the year for the sale of produce—that the dangerous and oft-times uncertain navigation of the lake would be avoided; that the price of transportation would be less, and, in relation to the article of grain, that it could come to this city and be floured, at as small an expense as at Rochester, and at a season of the year when it would not be so apt to sour. It should be recollected that grain from Ohio cannot at present reach Rochester until, under the most favorable circumstances, the 15th May.

The data that follow have been drawn up with much care, and, where possible, with reference to official documents.

Estimate of Freight and Travel on the proposed Railroad.

Merchandise that would pass from Pittsburgh, per month, at an average of the whole line of the road, say 1,000 tons—per annum 12,000 tons, (of 2,000 lbs. to a ton,) at $4 per ton, is		$48,000
Whole quantity of wheat, flour and pork arrived at Cleveland, O. up to July 1, since the opening of the Ohio canal, say, grain,	bushels 90,510	
Less, probable am'nt shipped to Canada, and which could not be diverted, ¼ part,	22,622	
	bushels 67,888	
At 62 pounds per bushel, equals in weight	lbs. 2,209,056	
Flour	bbls. 37,236	
Less ¼, probably sent to Canada	9,309	
	bbls. 27,927	
At 214 lbs. per barrel, is	5,976,378	
4,072 bbls. pork, at 300 lbs. ea.	1,221,600	
	lbs. 9,407,034	
But as this am't was received just after the ports had been opened, and of course included the winter's collection, we estimate it as one third of the whole am't received during the year, therefore add twice this amount to estimate the receipts of the entire year,	18,814,068	
	lbs. 28,221,102	
Other articles rec'd at Cleveland in the month of June, via canal:		
444 bbls. Flaxseed, lbs.	88,800	
419 do. Whiskey	125,700	
324 casks Linseed Oil	97,200	
23 tons (2000 lbs. each) Pot and Pearl Ashes	46,000	
Butter	7,117	
Cheese	3,175	
	lbs. 367,992	
which may be fairly estimated as a monthly average: the bulk of all these articles going forward in the fall, is, per annum	4,415,904	
	lbs. 32,637,006	
At $4 per ton of 2000 lbs. is		65,274
The amount of produce that would probably be brought to this city from the following counties in Ohio, viz: Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Harrison, Trumbull, and Portage, and from Beaver county Pa. cannot be correctly estimated for want of data, but may be safely calculated to be 1000 tons per month, which, travelling only a portion of the road, is estimated at an average of $2 50 cents per ton, will be, per annum		30,000
In all these calculations, the transportation of the articles of fish and salt is entirely excluded, but would probably exceed, per annum		12,000
		155,274
To which add 10 per cent. as the increase of trade by the time the road would be completed		15,527
		170,801

Travel.

Say 100 each way per diem, (a calculation much below probability,) making 200, at an average charge of $3 each,		219,000
		$389,801

Which will be at the rate of about 17½ per cent. per annum on the estimated cost of $2,250,000.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated

"*Massillon, July* 12, 1831.

"It is confidently anticipated that 100,000 bushels of wheat will be shipped from this port during the present year.—The number of boats on the canal at this time is 47, and we have an average of 40 arrivals from each direction a week, all loaded; and a scarcity of boats for the business that is to be done."

COMMUNICATED.

At the recent commencement of the Western University of Pa. the honorary degree of DD. was conferred upon the following gentlemen, viz:—The *Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives*, Bishop Elect of the Diocese of North Carolina; *Rev. Dr. Symington*, of Paisley, North Britain; and the *Rev. Hugh Heughs*, of Glasgow, North Britain.

COLUMNA NAPOLONE—PLACE VENDOME.

Extract of a letter from a Father to his Son in this city, dated Paris, 16th May, 1831.

"In the centre of the Place Vendome, where formerly stood a statue of Louis XIV., with the memorable inscription of 'viro immortali,' (to the immortal man,) there rises the famous pillar, voted by the senate, after the battle of Austerlitz.—This triumphal monument has recently become the adoration of thousands of young heroes, who are incessantly paying their homage, as if it contained the ashes of the greatest captain of modern times. This pillar is encased with cannon taken from the Austrians, and modelled by Denon, after the pillar of Trajan at Rome. It is considered the property of the Ex-French Emperor, as in the minutes describing the labor and costs, we read "cette colonne apportiens a sa majeste Napoleon." His statue formerly stood proudly on its pinnacle, grasping the sceptre of imperial command. The column is one hundred and forty feet high, and about two thousand five hundred figures, of two feet average height, (in relief and cast in brass,) run upwards to its capital, in a spiral line, representing the principal actions of Ulm and Austerlitz. The most conspicuous characters seen, are Napoleon, his Marshals, and young Dubois, the crystal flute player—a fifer of the imperial guard—he appears playing at the head of several regiments, amidst the roar of the cannon.—A long account is given of the difficulties that attended the raising and fixing of this stupendous brass work."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

REPORTED POLISH VICTORY.

The Nereus, arrived at Boston, has brought the London Sun, of the evening of June 3d. The only article from the paper furnished by our Boston Correspondent, is the following, which affords us some ground to hope that the gallant Poles have been winning another harvest of laurels, in their unequal struggle with the Russians:—

From the London Sun, of June 3.

We have yet absolutely nothing to authenticate the rumor mentioned yesterday, of anotner signal victory of the Poles over the Russians. No doubt however exists of great and important advantages having been obtained by the former; and we have just been informed from a most respectable source, that the Polish Legation is in possession of the particulars of this fresh victory. Our informant, however, states that the obstinate and sanguinary conflict, which lasted two days, (19th and 20th May,) took place with the Russian Imperial Guard commanded by Gen. Pahlen, which were almost annihilated.

Since the foregoing was in type, the Boston Evening Transcript of Saturday, has come to hand. Its foreign intelligence is of the highest importance, as will be seen by the following extracts. If those details are true, to the extent reported, the Russian commander must have been in a very disagreeable predicament, at the date of these advices:—

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE POLES.

The London Star of the evening of the 3d June says, "The brave Polish Commander has completely outmanœuvred the Russians. While a Polish corps was amusing them at Minsk, Skrzynecki united all the corps on his left, crossed the Bug, and taking Ostrolenka by assault, has proceeded to Lomza, defeated the Russian Guards at Tychosin, and in fact occupied the whole country between the Bug and the Narew."

Accounts from Warsaw of the 26th, left Diebitsch at Zocklow, apparently in the route for Ostrolenka or for Bielsk or Bialistock, with no resource but to throw himself on the protection of Prussia, as Dwernicki threw himself on the protection of the Austrians. He has, however, to cross the Bug and Narew, with Polish corps on every side of him

By this masterly movement, the Polish General has placed himself in contact with the Samogitians, Lithuanians, and other revolted districts, by whose population his army will be indefinitely augmented, so as to leave Diebitsch no prospect of escape, but within the Prussian frontiers. The foreign journals assert, that he will endeavor to reach Thorne in Prussia; but we expect he will seek to cross the Rossoka, and avail himself of the shelter of its vast forests.

The march of Skrzynecki is without parallel in modern warfare. From Warsaw to Ostrolenka was a flank march of full eighty miles; thence to Lomza another 30; and to Tychosin 20 more—the last 50 being in the rear of the Russian grand army. The Poles seem also to have gained advantages in a repulse of the Russians at Minsk; and this, with the position of Skrzynecki, no doubt forced Diebitsch to retreat to Zocolow, near the lower Bug.

The ranks of the Warsovians have also been recruited by volunteers from Prussian and Austrian Poland; and the whole campaign resembles a war of chivalry, in which the enlightened enterprise of Europe is directed individually against the further encroachments of barbarous Muscovites, Tartars and Siberians.

We have just learnt (says the London Globe, under date of June 2, three o'clock, P. M.) that a report is general in the city of a Russian defeat by the Poles, and that the Imperial Guards had been cut to pieces. It is said to rest on letters from Berlin. It is certainly very prevalent.

The Morning Star of the 3d says, that the above report probably alludes to the overthrow of the Guards at Tychosin, who were taken by surprise.

A private letter from Warsaw, dated 18th, says: Since last Thursday the two armies are in full movement. General Diebitsch has made a manœuvre with the principal part of his army, in the direction of the Bug and Narew, with a manifest intention to get into the wawodie of Plock, to gain the Prussian frontiers. The motive of this change of position is not difficult to be understood, as the Russian General finds it difficult to receive his convoys from Russian Poland, and he now wants to gain the Prussian frontiers, to be in communication with Thorne, where he has a considerable magazine of provisions and ammunition waiting his approach.

Gen. Skrzynecki had also made a flank movement; on Friday morning his head-quarters were at Milosna, and in the afternoon at Jablonna, and on Saturday at Sierock; his main army was in the direction of Pultusk: three hundred Polish officers have received orders to proceed to Lithuania, to organise the insurrection there. We have this moment a report, that in the environs of Ostrolenka the Imperial Russian Guard have experienced a new check. General Uminski commands in that quarter.

The Messager de Pologne, a Warsaw paper, of the 21st May, announces that General Skrzynecki had taken Ostrolenka on the 18th, where he obtained a large sum of money, the baggage of the enemy, and 1700 prisoners. The object of Skrzynecki in advancing to Ostrolenka, is supposed to have been to get between the Russians and their supplies.

The returns of the Scotch elections of Peers for Parliament are complete.

The result of the Elections in Scotland has surprised us, says the Morning Chronicle, as it must have surprised many others besides. We consider it little less than miraculous, and we are not surprised that our northern neighbors should appear somewhat elated at having achieved so much with such unpromising materials. The result is thus summed up in the Scotsman of Saturday last.

"The result is, that the Burghs return *eleven* Reformers, and *four* Anti-Reformers, and the Counties (including Orkney) *thirteen* Reformers and seventeen Anti-Reformers. From counties and Burghs together, Scotland sends to the House of Commons twenty-four who will support the Ministerial Bill, and twenty-one who will oppose it.—This, we say, speaks volumes for our political virtue, when the wretched machinery we have to work with is considered. It is true that some of those who are ranked as friends to the Bill, are rather moved by the spirits of the times, than by their own inclination; but we have little doubt that the same influence which has thrown them into the right side, will keep them right in their votes. The fact is plain, that the people are not in a humor to be trifled with!"

The arrival at Boston.—We find some further extracts in the Boston Patriot from the papers bro't by the Nereus. There appears to be not a doubt of the late brilliant success on the part of the Poles. Under date of London, June 2, we find it stated that a great sensation was produced in the metropolis, on the receipt of the intelligence from Warsaw of the success of the Polanders over the Russians.

It was reported the same day, that an express had arrived from Brussels with the nomination, which was to take place the day before, and that Prince Leopold has been chosen by a vast majority. "That such will be the issue is very probable, but we do not believe that any such intelligence is in town. Should he be nominated, it is the general opinion that Leopold will not accept the sovereignty of Belgium upon any conditions."

In the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 27th May, we find the decision of the cabinet of Vienna; respecting the entrance of the Poles and Russians into Galicia; namely, that Dwernicki is to be sent to Laybach, and the Polish soldiers to Transylvania; all the Russian arms to be delivered to General Rudiger, and all the Polish arms to be entrusted to the Austrian Government!

Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.—Louis Philippe, King of the French.—To all present, &c.

Upon the report of our President of the Council, Minister Secretary of State of the Interior, we have ordained and ordain that which follows:

Art. 1. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.

2. The electoral Colleges are convoked for the 5th July next, in order to elect each a Deputy.—The places of assembling of the said Colleges will be afterwards determined on.

3. The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies are convoked for the 9th August next.

4. Our President of the Council, Minister Secretary of State of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present Ordonnance.

Given at the Palais-Royal, May 31, 1831.

By the King, LOUIS PHILIPPE

The President of the Council, Minister Secretary of the Interior,

CASIMER PERRIER.

FROM RUSSIA DIRECT.

The brig Czarina, Captain Dwyer, arrived at Boston on Monday from Cronstadt, whence she sailed on the 19th of May, and from Elsineur the 1st of June.

Capt. Dwyer reports that very little was published at St. Petersburg relative to the Polish war, but that it was generally acknowledged that the Russians had lost 80,000 men since the commencement of the campaign, and that the Emperor calculated to sustain a loss of 200,000 men in the final subjugation of Poland.

At Elsineur it was currently reported that the Poles, aided by Lithuanian insurgents, had cut off the supplies for the Russian army, and that Gen. Diebitsch would be obliged to enter the Prussian dominions, and that Wilna was in possession of the insurgenis.

The last paragraph corroborates the account received on Monday, that the Russian commander was moving towards the Prussian border.

WARSAW, May 22.—Extract of a letter received yesterday morning from an English surgeon, who is at present in Warsaw:—

"It is now 11 o'clock, and it is necessary that this should be put into the Post Office before 12 in order to secure its arrival in eight days; as we have a mail once a week by Hamburgh, for England. I think there are about 15,000 wounded, and confined by the cholera, which disease was caught from the Russians, but I am most happy to tell you it has stopped in its progress, and is not thought so much of as I am given to imagine rumor has propagated out of Warsaw. Our hospitals are very numerous, and are conducted with the same advantages and comforts as any in England. You may depend upon the information of the movements of our army in the English newspapers, especially when copied from the *Warsaw Gazette*, but intelligence by the *Prussian Gazette* is almost always exaggerated and delayed. Diebitsch is still at Siedlec, and our Commander-in-chief was before him up to last Friday week, when he moved in a direction North, and passed through Praga to Ostrolenka, towards the Imperial Russian Guards, who have occupied a position North of Poland Proper.

"I have been informed this morning by the President of our Medical Department, and the information goes pretty general, that our brave army has gained another victory, by either routing or taking 12,000 prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon, by a battle which was fought at Tykoczyn. As yet none of the wounded have been brought here, but our hospitals are expected to be filled by them hourly. Tykoczyn is a town on the frontier of Lithuania, where the resistance was made to our army in attempting to reach Bialystock, the first principal town immediately in the province of Lithuania; and it is universally rumored through Warsaw that our army is now safely there, and which has been its object, in order to direct the insurgents from Bialystock. The commander will immediately proceed to Wilna, the capital of Lithuania."

POLAND.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vienna, dated April 9, 1831.

"The alternate and fluctuating successes of the Poles and Russians, render the future fate of Poland uncertain; but in the event of the vast physical force of Russia proving successful against the determined bravery of Poland, the Austrian government appears now, for the first time, to be aware of the injurious effect it would have, were they to permit Russia to incorporate Poland with the Russian Empire, and it is believed, that, on this account, they have sent (Hofrath,) Geno to Poland to treat with the Russian government."

In the Administration papers, the Cabinet is mentioned as if the four Secretaries and the Attorney General formed the executive branch of the General Government. We have some fears that this idea may become common and prescriptive—that the Secretaries may be considered, by the people, as responsible for the political administration, like the Ministers in Great Britain. The text and intent of the Constitution are wholly adverse to such a result. It is in the Senate alone, that the President has constitutional advisers, who share with him the reponsibility of treaties and certain appointments. According to the Constitution, "he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices"—and this is the only special mention which is made of them in that instrument.

Great powers,—high and extensive functions—are assigned to the President directly;—powers and functions which imply the education, experience, faculties and habits of a Statesman. The idea of proxy or substitution is wholly rejected. It was intended to make our executive system the reverse of the British—which is an irresponsible head with responsible ministers. Let us beware of adopting or sanctioning in practice what the framers of our constitution meant to preclude.—This practical contrast is, unhappily, the natural consequence of the choice of an unqualified person as President. The country is obliged to find consolation or indemnity in the idea of *a cabinet* capable of supplying his deficiences; amenable, instead of him, to public opinion—a distortion of the Government.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Washington Globe, of Wednesday last.

MR. BERRIEN TO MR. BLAIR.

Washington, July 19th, 1831.

Sir—In an article under the editorial head, in your paper of this morning, which has relation to a controversy between the editor of the Telegraph and yourself, I observe the following remark:—

"At this point, we should have dropped the controversy, but we have understood, that it is reported, to give countenance to the contradicted statement of the Telegraph, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from Col. Johnson, which shows that we had no warrant for the denial we made as to him. We take the liberty therefore of quoting from the letter of Col. Johnson, which we have, his express declaration, that the President did not make the exaction of the members of his Cabinet, charged by the Telegraph. The Colonel says—"He (Gen. Jackson) never authorised me to require social intercourse, &c. &c.—He always disclaimed it; I told the parties so." These are the words of the Colonel to the word, point, and letter. If this does not satisfy, we must refer the parties making the charge to the witness called by them."

The reference thus made to me, renders it necessary that I should submit the following observations to the public, and I have accordingly to ask, that you will give them a place in your paper.

I have not authorised the report of which you speak, and I would have told you so, without hesitation, if you had intimated its existence to me. That such a course would have been more conformable to the views of Col. Johnson, I infer from the following considerations.

I have a letter from that gentleman, in which, after stating his object and motives in seeking the interview which, with the approbation of the President, he held with Messrs. Branch, Ingham, and myself, he proceeds to remark that he has not himself seen the necessity and propriety of any allusion in newspapers to this interview; and adds, that if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be to state the conversation correctly, for which purpose his views were made known in that letter, in order that any misunderstanding might be corrected. Acquiescing in the propriety of this suggestion, I immediately communicated to Col. Johnson a statement of the conversation referred to, as it was very distinctly impressed upon my memory—and sufficient time has not yet elapsed, I believe, to authorise me to expect an answer in the regular course of the mail. However this may be, I have not received any.—Independently therefore of my reluctance to appear before the public in relation to any matters connected with the dissolution of the late cabinet, a reluctance which could only be yielded to my own strong conviction of the propriety of such a measure, I have thought that the understanding implied in the correspondence, to which I have referred, would be violated by publishing a statement of what passed at the interview in question until it could be accompanied by the remarks of Col. Johnson on that which I had transmitted to him. A departure from this understanding, by that gentleman himself, would of course relieve me from its obligation. But from the tenor of your editorial article I infer, that *the act of publishing the extract* from his letter is not authorised by him. I adhere, therefore, at present, to the determination which I had formed; and assuming that your object as public journalists is to present nothing to your readers which is not true, and not to withhold from them that which isso, I take the liberty of suggesting, as well to the editor of the Telegraph as to yourself, the propriety of abstaining from any partial and imperfect statements of the conversation which occurred at the interview in question. The delusion produced by such statements must be speedily corrected; but until that correction is made, their effect is to mislead the public mind on a subject of awakening interest to the American people. I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.

WASHINGTON, July 19th, 1831.

Dear Sir—I have this moment received your letter, to which I will give immediate publicity.

I did not suppose that you had authorised the report, which imposed on me the necessity of giving an extract from Col. Johnson's letter. Under such an impression, I would not have hesitated to call upon you to disavow it. The report, I knew, was false, and was merely circulated to keep in countenance the charge made against the President until it could work some prejudice against him in the public mind. I did not suppose that you were an accessary in this business, and, therefore, would not insult you by an application which could only be founded on such an inference.

The course I have taken with regard to Col. Johnson's letter, grew out of circumstances which will justify me to him, although he did not authorise me to publish his letter. My object was, at at once, to clear the skirts of the President of a charge which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, explicitly declared that he *disclaimed* to you, at the time when you were in communication with Col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him.

With regard to conversations between yourself and Col. Johnson, I shall certainly abstain, as I have hitherto abstained, from making "*any partial or imperfect statements.*" I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR.

The Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger, printed in the town in which Vice President Calhoun resides, has the following paragraphs:

"We observe that the opinions of the Vice President, in reference to what is called "nullification," are a subject of much speculation, and that some of the journals have called on him to state what they are. We are satisfied that there has been, on his part, no attempt to conceal or disguise his sentiments on this, or any other subject, interesting to the public; and that whatever doubts may be felt in relation to them, in any quarter, have not originated in any act of his, but may be traced to the fact that his station affords him no opportunity of making his opinion officially known; and that he has been restrained from communicating them informally to the public by a feeling of delicacy, and the apprehension that it might be considered an improper intrusion, and not from the desire to leave his sentiments doubtful.

We respect such feelings, but we believe that there are occasions on which they ought to yield to higher considerations, and that such is the present. We are gratified to learn, from a quarter entitled to credit, that it is probably the impression of the Vice-President himself; and that yielding to what appears to be the wish of the public, and in the candor due to his own character, he will place his sentiments before the public without reserve, in reference to the subject which has caused these remarks."

It is said that Mr. Randolph finding his health too much impaired to venture to Russia, has resigned his commission as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburgh, and that *his resignation has been accepted by our government.* It is also said, that before his resignation was accepted, Mr. R. believing that the elections in Virginia would take place in June, and that he was therefore ineligible, was partly induced by this circumstance to request his friends to announce to the District his wish to decline a poll for Congress. The announciation is said to have been made. Mr. R. is believed to have set sail from England before this time.—*Richmond Enq.*

DIED,

At the Lafayette Iron Works, Montgomery co., Tenn. on the 2d of June, Mrs. MARGARET STACKER, wife of Samuel Stacker, and eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Beltzhoover, of Pittsburgh, in the 33d year of her age, leaving four small children and a husband to mourn the loss of an affectionate and tender parent.—*Nashville Herald.*

On the 28th of June last, at the residence of his son, in Stark county, O. Judge JACOB HOSTETTER, formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and of the Congress of the United States, from the county of York.

FRESH TEAS, &c.

50 Chests Y. HYSON TEA, Panama's Cargo, June, 1831.
100 Bags Strong Rio COFFEE,
100 ' Porto Rico, do.
100 ' St. Domingo, do.
100 ' Havanna, do.
20000 lbs. Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
10 pipes BRANDY,
10 ' Holland GIN,
100 boxes Fresh RAISINS,
50 ' Sperm. CANDLES.

Just received and for sale by JAMES ADAMS JR., & Co. July 26, 183'. -3t

2500 LBS. Spanish Sole Leather; 140 bbls. Prime Monongahela Whiskey; for sale by LITTLE & HAYS. Pittsburgh, July 26, 1831—tf.

20 TONS PIG LEAD,
500 Bags SHOT,
20 Tons Juniata Hammer'd IRON,
15 Casks Prime Covered HAMS,
30 Barrels No. 1 HERRING.

For sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. July 26, 1831.—3t. No. 8 Market street.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes; do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes; Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; do. do. do. Hoes; do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

Prize List of the Union Canal Lottery,
CLASS NO. 14 FOR 1831.

DRAWN NUMBERS.—58, 9, 15, 8, 53, 52, 42, 38, 20: Nos. 20, 38, 42, Capital prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; Nos. 15, 38, 42, a prize of $1000, sent to Erie, Pa.—Nos. 8, 42, 53, a prize of $1000, sold to Mr. OWEN ASTON, Broker, Pittsburgh; besides several of $200, $100, $50, &c. in all amounting to near TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, all sold at the "Prize Selling Office," by

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
July 26, 1831.

STOLEN,

FROM the subsscriber, on the evening of the 23d inst. A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, four years old, between 16 and 17 hands high; some white in the face; black tail and mane; some hair rubbed away by the collar; shod all round. *Also*, ONE GRAY HORSE, eight years old, between 15 and 16 hands high, branded on the left thigh with H; shod all round. *Also, 2 black Wagon Saddles*, and *2 Blind Bridles*. A reward will be given, of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, for the Horses, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Horses and Thief, upon convictien of the Thief. FREDERICK RAPP.
Economy, July 26—3t

THE Stockholders of "Pittsburgh Farmers & Mechanics' Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that letters patent, under the seal of the Commnwealth, have been obtained, and that, pursuant to the authority vested in them by the act of Assembly authorising the incorporation of said company, the undersigned give notice, that an election will be held on *Monday, the 29th day of August*, between the hours of one A. M. and four o'clock P. M., for the election of one President, six Managers and one Treasurer, and such other officers as the stockholders shall think necessary to conduct the business of said company for one year, or until such other officers shall be chosen.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL,
JOHN M'CLINTOCK,
WM. PENTLAND.
BENJ. DARLINGTON,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
WILLIAM PRICE,
HARMAR DENNY,
ROBERT WATSON.

July 26.- 3t*

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor*,
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*.
July 26, 1831.—tf

SHIP-CARPENTERS & BOAT-BUILDERS

WANTED!

THE subscriber will give the very highest wages to Ship Carpenters and Boat Builders, and constant employ. Also, will give the highest price for Planking by the streak, and Calking by the seam or foot. Boat Yard fifteen miles below Pittsburgh.
July 19—3t PETER SHOUSE.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE.

PALMER & HIGBY are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. M'Clurg & Dennison, No 61 Wood street *A Large and General Assortment of*

DRY GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND IMPORTATION.

Their arrangements are such, as to be constantly supplied from the New York and Philadelphia markets, with desirable articles.

They respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.
March 11, 1831—iw6mo.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

LANDS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.
May 13, 1831—6mF

WILSON M'CANDLESS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, Corner of Market street and the Diamond. Entrance No. 2 in the Diamond.
July 5—w3mo

WHOLESALE & RETAIL SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots

Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.

July 15---3mo G. ALBREE.

$20,000 FOR ONLY 5

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH of JULY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery---Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1.000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
102	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 prizes; 20,825 blanks			$136,880

Tickets $5; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. July 19

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, JULY 30TH, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery--Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,551
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14.790
11475	5		57,375
13395 tickets.			$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1,25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

July 19, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 30TH JULY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

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5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,551
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 tickets			$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2,50; Quarters, $1,25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

July 19, 1831

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.

March 11—tf Fourth street.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,

Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

LONDON BOTANIC, or VEGETABLE OIL SOAP; and also the IMPERIAL RENOVATOR; Or, *The General Restoratives of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothing*, of every description of color or quality, without the least injury to either.

MR. TRENCH respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he has returned to this city, and will remain a few days, to afford an opportuntiy to the public to obtain the above valuable articles. He respectfully invites the ladies who may wish to obtain any of the above articles, to satisfy themselves of the benefits to be derived from them, and send their address to him, and he will with promptitude and pleasure wait upon them at their houses, in order to convince them of the invaluable qualities of those arcles, and to furnish them if required. And the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses on account of such stains to the dyer's may be in such cases dispensed with at all times, by applying to J. TRENCH, Inventer and Manufacturer, at Mr. Griffith's hotel.

Pittsburgh, June 21.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer, Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, No. 3 Market street, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unlesss otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831---tf

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

WOOL WAREHOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA.

SAM'L COMLY having a spacious Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 13 and 15 North Water street, Philadelphia, the subscriber having made arrangements with S. C. for that purpose, will devote his attention to the business; and solicits consignments of all kinds of wool to the house, on which liberal advances will be made if requested, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the wool growers and dealers in the article, to whom information as to prices and the state of the market, will with pleasure be communnicated.

JAMES MOTT.

Inquiry may be made of Abishai Way, Samuel Thompson, Mason & M'Donnough, M'Clurg & Denniston, Pittsburgh. May 17---3mo

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,

Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.

May 31—3mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 60 Front street, to *CURE STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830---tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, JR.

Pittsburgh, May 24---te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.---tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock *the second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18. 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary. No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25---tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit: purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 31 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21---tf

W. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 8---tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, June 17---tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829---tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Havs is discontinued. LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American, DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets

October 10—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830---1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood steet, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;

And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15---tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.